



Smart Growth Funding Resource Guide

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SMART GROWTH
N E T W O R K

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SMART GROWTH FUNDING RESOURCE GUIDE

INTRODUCTION

Smart growth is development that serves the economy, community, and environment. It is growth that simultaneously achieves:

- Economic development that creates employment and business opportunities, improves local tax base, provides neighborhood services and amenities, and creates economically competitive communities.
- Strong neighborhoods that provide a range of housing options so that people can choose housing that best suits them. Smart growth provides the choice to walk, ride a bike, take transit, or drive. It enhances the value of existing neighborhoods and creates a sense of community.
- Healthy communities that provide families with a clean environment. Smart growth balances development and environmental protection – accommodating growth while preserving open space and critical habitat, reusing land, and protecting water supplies and air quality.

The smart growth principles (see box) reflect the experience of localities that have successfully created smart growth communities. They are meant to provide basic guidelines; they do not prescribe solutions. It is up to individual communities to adapt smart growth principles as appropriate to meet their particular growth challenges.

Communities that are beginning to implement smart growth principles often find that customary financing mechanisms don't cover the range of smart growth activities. EPA has developed this list of funding resources to assist local and state governments, communities, and

non-governmental organizations who are addressing the varied aspects of smart growth. All the resources listed here are national in scope, i.e., applicants from across the United States are eligible to apply. (For more state-specific funding sources, please see EPA's companion document, *State-Specific Smart Growth Funding Sources*.) This list is not an exhaustive compilation of all possible funding resources within the smart growth arena.

Smart Growth Principles

1. Mix land uses
2. Take advantage of compact building design
3. Create a range of housing opportunities and choices
4. Create walkable neighborhoods
5. Foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place
6. Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty, and critical environmental areas
7. Strengthen and direct development towards existing communities
8. Provide a variety of transportation choices
9. Make development decisions predictable, fair and cost effective
10. Encourage community and stakeholder collaboration in development decisions

Source: Smart Growth Network
(<http://www.smartgrowth.org>)

CONTENTS SUMMARY

This resource guide is divided into three sections: (1) Funding Categories and Grants Programs; (2) Information on Other Funding Directories; and (3) Tips on the Successful Procurement of Grant Monies. These categories are detailed below.

I. Funding Categories and Grants Programs

Resources were grouped into several categories to link the funding resources with some of the more common issues of smart growth. However, please note that, within the funding categories shown below, a resource listed in one category may also be applicable in another category. For each resource, the program name and sponsoring organization are provided in addition to a brief description of the program, one or two contact names and telephone numbers, and a web address. Finally, resources described here do not confirm the continued existence of the funding program or funding priorities. Specific categories include:

- *General Smart Growth Assistance.* This category lists those resources that support broad smart growth areas issues.
- *Brownfield Redevelopment/Economic Development.* Funding resources listed here support all aspects of brownfield redevelopment and economic development activities. Some resources focus solely on traditional economic development activities (e.g., support for small businesses in economically distressed areas), but they can be applied to smart growth economic activities (e.g., encouraging small businesses to locate in mixed-use communities and communities slated for revitalization).
- *Open Space and Farmland Preservation.* Many communities are grappling with the ways and means to acquire, preserve, and manage various types of open space and farmlands. Those resources that specifically address these activities within a community development context are listed in this category.

- *Water Quality.* There are numerous programs that support watershed management to improve water quality. Those programs that specifically list development practices as a positive mechanism to preserve or enhance water quality are listed here.
- *Smart Growth and Rural/Native American Communities.* Many funding programs are targeted specifically for rural and Native American communities and many of these programs could be applied to smart growth activities (e.g., economic development, environmental restoration, community development). Several such programs are listed here.
- *Increasing Transportation Options.* This section provides resources that specifically support increasing multi-modal transportation options.
- *Private Foundations.* The bulk of funding resources described in this resource guide are from federal and state programs. This section provides additional information on smart growth funding sources within the private foundation arena.

II. Information on Other Funding Directories

This section provides descriptive and contact information for other funding directories, funding resource guidance documents, and funding clearinghouse organizations that address one or several aspects of smart growth. This section is provided as a mechanisms for organizations seeking funding to expand their search beyond those programs described in this document.

III. How to Write a Successful Proposal.

Determining where to send a grant proposal is just one step in the funding process. This section provides some basic information on how to write a successful grant proposal and lists additional resources on this topic.

I. FUNDING CATEGORIES

General Smart Growth Assistance

- *Bank of America Catalyst Fund (Bank of America)*: The Bank of America Catalyst Fund supports inner-city development that significantly impacts and sustains local communities. The Fund also includes a venture capital initiative to provide funding for businesses that create or preserve jobs and improve the economic base of urban areas. **Contacts**: George Owen, 904-791-5701, <http://www.bankofamerica.com>.
- *GIS Support Program (Conservation Technology Support Program Grants)*: The Conservation Technology Support Program (CTSP) annually awards grants of equipment plus software and training to non-profit conservation organizations to build their Geographic Information Systems (GIS) capacity. These are not cash grants. **Contact**: CTSP, tel. 415-979-0474, <http://www.ctsp.org/>.
- *Environmental Education Grants Program (EPA/Office of Environmental Education)*: The purpose of these grants is to provide financial support for projects that design, demonstrate, or disseminate environmental education practices, methods, or techniques. Projects must focus on one of the following: (1) improving environmental education teaching skills; (2) educating teachers, students, or the public about human health problems; (3) building state, local, or tribal government capacity to develop environmental education programs; (4) educating communities through community-based organization; or (5) educating the public through print, broadcast, or other media. **Contacts**: EPA Office of Environmental Education, 202-260-8619, <http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/grants.html>.
- *Environmental Justice Grants to Small Community Groups (EPA/Office of Environmental Justice)*: This grant program provides financial assistance to community-based organizations and tribal governments to support projects that design, demonstrate, or disseminate practices, methods, or techniques related to environmental justice on the local level. Grants may be used for (1) education and awareness programs, (2) environmental justice programs (e.g., river monitoring and pollution prevention), (3) technical assistance in accessing available public information, and (4) technical assistance with gathering and interpreting existing environmental justice data. **Contacts**: EPA Office of Environmental Justice, 202-564-2515, <http://es.epa.gov/oeca/oej/ejgrantf.html>.
- *Environmental Justice Through Pollution Prevention Grants Program (EPA/Office of Environmental Justice)*: This program provides financial assistance to low-income and people-of-color communities to implement pollution prevention activities. Projects funded under this grant program may involve public education, training, demonstration projects, and public or private partnerships, as well as approaches to develop, evaluate, and demonstrate non-regulatory strategies and technologies. **Contacts**: EPA Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics Pollution Prevention Division, 703-841-0483, <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/ejp2/>.
- *Exploratory Research to Anticipate Future Environmental Issues (EPA/ORD)*: The purpose of this program is to support innovative research that defines and understands significant emerging environmental problems. Research conducted under this program promotes a sound scientific foundation for environmental protection. **Contacts**: Roger Cortesi, 202-564-6852 or Matthew Clark, 202-564-6842, <http://es.epa.gov/ncerqa/rfa/futures.html>.
- *Market Mechanisms and Incentives (EPA/ORD)*: ORD offers extramural grants that support research in the area of market-based mechanisms and other

incentives for environmental management. The objective of this program is to encourage research that will contribute to the development of practical, credible approaches for designing environmental programs that will meet the Nation's environmental goals cost-effectively.

Contacts: Dr. Matthew Clark, EPA National Center for Environmental Research and Quality Assurance, 202- 564-6842 or Dr. Robert E. Menzer, 202-564-6849, <http://es.epa.gov/ncerqa/rfa/market2000.html>.

- *Growth Management in Metropolitan Areas and Family and Community Development (Hewlett Foundation):* The Foundation supports organizations that address the population growth of the West through improved land use and transportation management in metropolitan areas and strategies that take account of economic drivers, the linkage of inner-city decay to suburban sprawl, natural resource protection, and carrying capacity. **Contacts:** Yvonne Yazzie, 650-329-1070, <http://www.hewlett.org/>.
- *Resource Use in Community Development (Hitachi Foundation):* The Hitachi Foundation makes grants nationally to non-profit organizations in the United States. The Foundation invests in ideas and practices that strengthen the position of under-served people in society. In particular, they support community development, education, and corporate citizenship. **Contacts:** Katrinka Hall, 202-457-0588, ext. 644, <http://www.hitachi.org/grants-resource-use-grantees.html>.
- *Community Outreach Partnership Center Program (HUD):* This program funds partnerships among institutions of higher education and communities to solve urban problems through research, outreach and exchange of information. **Contacts:** Jane Karadbil, 202-708-1537, <http://www.hud.gov/progdesc/pdrindx.html>.
- *Healthy Homes Initiative Grants (HUD):* The purpose of the Healthy Homes Initiative is to develop, demonstrate and promote cost-effective, preventive measures to correct multiple safety and health hazards in the home environment which produce serious diseases and injuries in children. HUD is interested in promoting approaches that are cost-effective and efficient and that result in the reduction of health threats for the maximum number of residents for the long run, and in particular, low-income children. **Contacts:** Ellen Taylor, Planning and Standards Division, Office of Lead Hazard Control, 202- 755-1785, ext. 116 or Karen Williams, Grants Officer, 202-755-1785, ext. 118, <http://www.hud.gov/lea/HHISummary.html>.
- *Our Town Award and Grant (Jostens Own Town Foundation and Search Institute):* The purpose of this program is to encourage communities involved in initiatives helping young people grow up to be confident, caring, and responsible adults. The Jostens Our Town Award and Grant program provides funding and resources of \$50,000 over two years. **Contacts:** Nancy Tellett-Royce, 800-888-7828, <http://www.search-institute.org/ourtown/>.
- *Community Food Projects (USDA):* The purpose of the program is to support the development of community food projects designed to meet the food needs of low-income people; increase the self-reliance of communities in providing for their own needs; and promote comprehensive responses to local food, farm, and nutrition issues. **Contacts:** Deputy Administrator, Competitive Research Grants and Awards Management, 202-401-1761, <http://www.reeusda.gov>.

Brownfield Development/Economic Development

- *Micro-enterprise Fund for Innovation, Effectiveness, Learning, and Dissemination (Aspen Institute):* FIELD, a program of the Aspen Institute, was created in 1998 in

order to identify, develop and disseminate best practices in the micro-enterprise field and to broadly educate policymakers, funders, and others about micro-enterprise as an anti-poverty intervention. FIELD makes targeted grants to practitioner organizations that are pioneering promising approaches that address key challenges in the micro-enterprise field. **Contacts:** Damon Bethea, 202-736-1071, <http://www.aspeninstitute.org/eop/eop-loan.html>.

- *Public Works and Development Facilities Program (DOC/Economic Development Administration):* Grants are provided to help distressed communities attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local economies, and generate long-term, private sector jobs. Among the types of projects funded are water and sewer facilities primarily serving industry and commerce; access roads to industrial parks or sites; port improvements; and business incubator facilities. **Contacts:** Anne Berblinger Deena Sosson, 503-326-3078, www.doc.gov/eda/.
- *Community Base Reuse Plans (DoD/Office of the Secretary of Defense):* The purpose of the program is to assist local governments or states to conduct community base reuse plans at closing or realigning military installations. **Contacts:** Director, Office of Economic Adjustment, 703-604-5948, <http://www.usace.army.mil/business.html>.
- *Community Economic Adjustment Planning Assistance (DoD/Office of the Secretary of Defense):* This program assists local governments or states to undertake community economic adjustment planning activities to respond to military base closures and realignments. **Contacts:** Director, Office of Economic Adjustment, OASD, 703-604-6020, <http://www.emissary.acq.osd.mil/oea/home.nsf>.
- *Bank Enterprise Award Program (Department of Treasury):* The purpose of this program is to encourage insured depository institutions to increase their level of community development activities in the form of loans, investments, services and technical assistance within distressed communities and to provide assistance to community development financial institution's through grants, stock purchases, loans, deposits, and other forms of financial and technical assistance. The program rewards participating insured depository institutions for increasing their activities in economically distressed communities and investing in community development financial institutions. **Contacts:** Department of Treasury, Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, 202-622-8662, <http://www.treas.gov/cdfi/bearogram>.
- *Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots (EPA/OSWER):* This program is designed to empower states, communities, and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together to prevent, assess, safely cleanup, and sustainable reuse brownfields. **Contacts:** Superfund Hotline, 800-424-9346, <http://www.epa.gov/swerosps/bf/html-doc/contacts.htm>.
- *Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund Pilots (EPA/OSWER):* This initiative is designed to empower states, communities, and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together in a timely manner to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainable reuse brownfields. **Contacts:** EPA-OSWER Outreach and Special Projects Staff, 202-260-4039, <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields>.
- *Superfund Technical Assistance Grants for Citizen Groups at Priority Sites (EPA/Office of Emergency and Remedial Response):* This program provides funds to community groups so they can hire technical advisors who assist the groups in interpreting technical information concerning the assessment of potential hazards and

selection and design of appropriate remedies at sites eligible for cleanup under the Superfund Program. Funds can be used at sites listed or proposed for the National Priorities List (NPL) where cleanup is under way. **Contacts:** EPA's Office of Emergency and Remedial Response Community Involvement and Outreach Center, 703-603-8889, <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/tools/tag/index.htm>.

- *Community Development Block Grant Program (HUD):* The purpose of this program is to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to vulnerable populations, and to create jobs and expand business opportunities. CDBG is an important tool to help local governments tackle the most serious challenges facing their communities. **Contacts:** Bob Meehan, 202-708-1112, <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/ezec/index.cfm>.
- *Coastal Services Center Cooperative Agreements (NOAA):* To help in building capabilities throughout the nation to address pressing issues of coastal health and change by conserving coastal environments and promoting efficient and sustainable commercial and residential development. **Contacts:** Violet Legett, 843-740-1222, <http://www.csc.noaa.gov/> or <http://aspe.os.dhhs.gov/cfda/p11473.htm>
- *Empowerment Zones Program (USDA/Office of Community Development):* This initiative assists inner city residents and businesses to address overcome local issues. The program encourages the transformation of vacant lots or abandoned buildings into new business complexes and affordable housing. **Contacts:** Bob Meehan, 202-708-1112, <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/ezec/index.cfm>.
- *Community Development Venture Capital (Small Business Administration):* This program helps create an economic infrastructure in under served areas by encouraging business growth through

program-supported investment. This type of investing is known as "double bottomline" investing because the investments have both an anticipated financial and social return. Social returns include creating sustainable jobs at businesses receiving investments from NMVC companies and encouraging such businesses to provide new products and services within under served areas.

Contacts: SBA Office of New Markets Venture Capital, 202-205-6510, <http://www.sba.gov/inv>.

Open Space and Farmland Preservation

- *Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants to States (DOI/National Park Service):* The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) uses offshore oil leasing revenues to support the creation of state and local park and recreation areas that guarantee perpetual public outdoor recreation opportunities. LWCF grant funds may be used for state planning and for the acquisition and development of state and local facilities that provide active and/or passive recreation opportunities. **Contacts:** Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Recreation Programs, 202-565-1200, <http://www.ncrc.nps.gov/lwcf/>.
- *Eastman Kodak American Greenways Awards and Grants (Eastman Kodak, The Conservation Fund, and the National Geographic Society):* Thru this partnership, funding is available for small grants to stimulate the planning and design of greenways in communities throughout America. **Contacts:** The Conservation Fund, 703-525-6300, www.conservationfund.org.
- *Bring Back the Natives Grant Program (National Fish and Wildlife Foundation):* This program provides funds to restore damaged or degraded riverine habitats and native aquatic species through watershed restoration and improved land management. Funding is provided by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of

Reclamation (BOR), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), USDA Forest Service (FS), and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF). **Contacts:** National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, 202-857-0166, <http://www.nfwf.org/>.

- *Farmland Protection Program (USDA):* This program provides funds to help purchase development rights to keep productive farmland in agricultural uses. Working through existing programs, USDA joins with state, tribal, or local governments to acquire conservation easements or other interests from landowners. **Contacts:** NRCS, the Farm Service Agency, Extension Service, or local conservation district can provide more information, <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov>.

Water Quality

- *Flood Hazard Mitigation and Riverine Ecosystem Restoration Program (Army Corps of Engineers):* Informally known as Challenge 21, this watershed-based program focuses on identifying sustainable solutions to flooding problems by examining nonstructural solutions in flood-prone areas, while retaining traditional measures where appropriate. The program will create a framework for more effective federal coordination of flood programs and will create partnerships with communities to develop solutions to flooding problems. Eligible projects will meet the dual purpose of flood hazard mitigation and riverine ecosystem restoration. **Contacts:** Army Corps of Engineers Planning Division, 202-761-0115, <http://www.usace.army.mil>.
- *Coastal Program (DOI/US Fish and Wildlife Service):* This program focuses efforts in bays, estuaries, and watersheds around the US coastline. The purpose of the program is to conserve fish and wildlife and their habitats to support healthy coastal ecosystems. The Service provides funding through the program to 15 high-priority coastal ecosystems. **Contacts:** Kathi

Bangert, 703-358-2201, <http://www.fws.gov/cep/cepcode.html>.

- *Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act Program (DOI/US Fish and Wildlife Service):* The purpose of this program is to acquire, restore, and enhance wetlands of coastal states and the Trust Territories. **Contacts:** Sally Valdés-Cogliano, 703-358-2201, www.fws.gov/cep/cwgcover.html.
- *Partners for Fish and Wildlife Habitat Restoration Program (DOI/US Fish and Wildlife Service):* This program, through partnerships with conservation groups and federal/state/tribal/local government agencies, provides technical and financial assistance to private landowners interested in voluntarily restoring or otherwise improving native habitats for fish and wildlife on their lands. In addition, the program focuses on restoring former and degraded wetlands, native grasslands, stream and riparian areas, and other habitats to conditions as natural as feasible. **Contacts:** Department of the Interior, 703-358-2201, <http://www.fws.gov/cep/coastweb.html>.
- *Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Funds (EPA/Office of Wastewater Management):* EPA awards grants to states to capitalize their Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRFs). The states, through the CWSRF, make loans for high-priority water quality activities. As loan recipients make payments back into the fund, money is available for new loans to be issued to other recipients. **Contacts:** EPA Office of Wastewater Management, SRF Branch, Municipal Support Division, 202-260-7360, <http://www.epa.gov/owm/finan.htm>.
- *Ecosystem Protection Program (EPA Region 8):* The Ecosystems Protection Program, located in the Office of Ecosystems Protection and Remediation, seeks to integrate a variety of EPA

programs. This approach is aimed at achieving ecosystem protection goals. The program stresses formation of partnerships with states, other federal agencies and communities to achieve collaborative goal setting. **Contacts:** Office of Ecosystem Protection, Region 8, 303-312-6312, http://www.epa.gov/region08/community_resources/ecoprotection/ecopro.html.

- *Five-Star Restoration Program (EPA/OWOW):* This program provides challenge grants for restoration projects that involve multiple and diverse partners, including local government agencies, elected officials, community groups, businesses, schools, and environmental organizations. Its objective is to engage five or more partners in each project to contribute funding, land, technical assistance, workforce support or other in-kind services that match the program's funding assistance. **Contacts:** John Pai, 202- 260-8076, <http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/restore/5star/index.html>.
- *Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants-Section 319 (EPA/OWOW):* The 319 program provides formula grants to the states and tribes to implement nonpoint source projects and programs in accordance with Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. Nonpoint source pollution reduction projects can be used to protect source water areas and the general quality of water resources in a watershed. **Contacts:** EPA Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds Nonpoint Source Control Branch, 202-260-7100, <http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/>.
- *Water Quality Cooperative Agreements (EPA Region 4):* Grants are provided to support the creation of unique and new approaches to meeting stormwater, sanitary sewer, combined sewer outflows, biosolids, and pretreatment requirements, as well as enhancing state capabilities. Eligible projects include research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies related to the causes,

effects, extent, and prevention of water pollution. **Contacts:** Barry Benroth, 202-260-9545, <http://www.epa.gov/owwm/wm042000.htm>.

- *Coastal Zone Management Administration/Implementation Awards (NOAA):* This program assists states in implementing and enhancing Coastal Zone Management (CZM) programs that have been approved by the Secretary of Commerce. Funds are available for projects in areas such as coastal wetlands management and protection, natural hazards management, public access improvements, reduction of marine debris, assessment of impacts of coastal growth and development, special area management planning, regional management issues, and demonstration projects with potential to improve coastal zone management. **Contacts:** NOAA, 301-713-3155, ext. 195, <http://www.nos.noaa.gov/ocrm/czm/>.
- *River Network Partner Grants (River Network):* To assist conservation groups to increase their membership or build their volunteer base. **Contacts:** Robin Chanay, 202-364-2550, or Kathy Luscher in Portland office at 800- 423-6747, ext. 16. <http://www.rivernetwork.org/howwecanhelp/howwag.cfm>
- *Watershed Assistance Grants (River Network/EPA OWOW):* EPA selected the River Network to coordinate and administer the Watershed Assistance Grants Program. The purpose of this program is to provide small grants to local watershed partnerships to support their organizational development and long-term effectiveness. **Contacts:** www.rivernetwork.org.
- *Water Protection and Conservation Grants (Turner Foundation):* The purpose of this program is to protect rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, oceans, and other water systems from contamination, degradation, and other abuses. The Foundation will consider programs that are national in scope and will

consider state and local programs, giving priority consideration to programs in New Mexico, Montana, Colorado, Nebraska, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Contacts: Program Department, 404-681-9900, <http://www.turnerfoundation.org/turner/water.html>.

- *Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Program (USDA):* This program provides technical and financial assistance to address resource and related economic problems on a watershed basis. Projects related to watershed protection, flood prevention, water supply, water quality, erosion and sediment control, wetland creation and restoration, fish and wildlife habitat enhancement, and public recreation are eligible for assistance. **Contacts:** state NRCS office or Natural Resources Conservation Service, 202-720-3534, <http://www.ftw.nrcs.usda.gov/programs.html>.
- *Water Quality Special Research Grants Program (USDA):* This purpose of this program is to identify and resolve agriculture-related degradation of water quality. Eligible proposals will provide watershed-based information that can be used to assess sources of water quality impairment in targeted watersheds; develop and/or recommend options for continued improvement of water quality in targeted watersheds; and evaluate the relative costs and benefits associated with cleanup to all responsible sectors (e.g., farming, processing, urban runoff, municipal waste treatments). **Contacts:** Department of Agriculture Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service, 202-401-5971, <http://www.reeusda.gov>.
- *Wetlands Reserve Program (USDA):* This voluntary program provides landowners with financial incentives to restore and protect wetlands in exchange for retiring marginal agricultural land. **Contacts:** Department of Agriculture Natural

Resources Conservation Service, 202-690-0848, <http://www.wl.fb-net.org>.

Smart Growth and Rural/Native American Communities

- *Improving the Capability of Indian Tribal Governments to Regulate Environmental Quality (DHHS):* This program provides financial assistance to: (1) advance tribal capacity and capability to plan for, develop, and implement enhancements to tribal environmental regulatory infrastructure required to support a tribal environmental program and to regulate and enforce environmental activities on Indian lands; (2) develop regulations, ordinances and laws to protect the environment; (3) to develop the technical and program capacity to carry out a comprehensive tribal environmental program and perform essential environmental program functions; (4) develop technical and program capability to monitor compliance and enforcement of tribal environmental regulations, ordinances, and laws; and (5) ensure the tribal court system enforcement requirements are developed in concert with and support the tribe's comprehensive environmental program. **Contacts:** Jeanette Clyburn, 202-690-6326, <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/dts>.
- *Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (EPA/American Indian Environmental Office):* This program provides financial assistance to Indian tribal governments and intertribal consortia to develop and administer environmental regulatory and multimedia programs on Indian lands. The primary purpose of these grants is to support the development of elements of a core environmental program, such as providing for tribal capacity building to ensure an environmental presence for identifying programs and projects; fostering compliance with federal environmental statutes by developing appropriate tribal environmental programs, ordinances, and services; and establishing a

communications capability to work with federal, state, local, and other tribal environmental officials. **Contacts:** Ed Liu, 202-260-7939, <http://www.epa.gov/docs/owindian/tgrant.htm>

- *National Forest-Dependent Rural Communities (USDA/Forest Service):* The program provides accelerated assistance to rural communities faced with acute economic problems associated with federal, state or private sector resource management decisions and policies, that are located in or near a national forest, and that are economically dependent upon forest resources. Assistance is extended to these rural communities to help them develop strategic action plans to diversify their economic base and to improve the economic, social, and environmental well-being of rural areas. **Contacts:** regional or local office, 202- 205-1657, <http://www.fs.fed.us/links/stateandprivate.shtml>.
- *Rural Business Opportunity Grants (USDA/Rural Business-Cooperative Service):* This program promotes sustainable economic development in rural communities with exceptional needs. **Contacts:** regional or local office or Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Specialty Lenders Division, 202-720-1400, <http://www.rurdev.usda.gov>.
- *Rural Development, Forestry, and Communities (USDA/Forest Service):* The purpose of this program is to help rural areas analyze and assess forest resource opportunities, review, and maximize their local economic potential, and diversify their economic base. **Contacts:** Regional or Local Office, 202-205-1657, <http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/eap.htm>.
- *Sustainable Agricultural Research and Education (USDA):* The purpose of this program is to: (1) facilitate and increase scientific investigation and education to reduce the use of chemical pesticides,

fertilizers, and toxic materials in agricultural production; (2) to improve management of on-farm resources to enhance productivity, profitability, and competitiveness; (3) to promote crop, livestock, and enterprise diversification; (4) to study farms that have been and continue to be managed using farm practices that optimize the use of on-farm resources and conservation practices; and (5) to promote partnerships among farmers, nonprofit organizations, agribusiness, and public and private research and extension institutions. **Contacts:** Department of Agriculture Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, 202-720-5203, <http://www.sare.org/>.

Increasing Transportation Options

- *Transportation and Community and System Preservation Pilot (FHWA):* This program provides funding for planning grants, implementation grants, and research to investigate and address the relationship between transportation and community and system preservation. States, local governments, and metropolitan planning organizations are eligible for discretionary grants to plan and implement strategies that improve the efficiency of the transportation system, reduce environmental impacts of transportation, reduce the need for costly future public infrastructure investments, ensure efficient access to jobs, services and centers of trade, and examine development patterns and identify strategies to encourage private sector development patterns which achieve these goals. **Contacts:** Susan Petty, 202-366-1371, <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/fedreg3.htm>.
- *Climate Change and Transportation/Air Quality (EPA/OTAQ):* This program provides assistance to tribal, state, local, and multi-state agencies to develop innovative proposals for demonstration projects that will yield measurable reductions in vehicle miles traveled, greenhouse gases, and/or criteria air pollutants in a coordinated fashion at the community level. **Contacts:**

Mary Walsh, 734-214-4205,
<http://www.epa.gov/otaq/>.

- *Transportation Enhancements Program (FHWA)*: Transportation enhancements are transportation-related activities that are designed to strengthen the cultural, aesthetic, and environmental aspects of the Nation's intermodal transportation system. The transportation enhancements program provides for the implementation of a variety of non-traditional projects, with examples ranging from the restoration of historic transportation facilities, to bike and pedestrian facilities, to landscaping and scenic beautification, and to the mitigation of water pollution from highway runoff. **Contacts:** <http://www.enhancements.org/directory.html>.
- *Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (FHWA)*: The primary purpose of this program is to fund projects and programs that reduce transportation emissions in areas that do not meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (non-attainment areas) and former non-attainment areas that are now in compliance (maintenance areas) for ozone, carbon monoxide, and small particulate matter. Eligible activities include transit improvements, travel demand management strategies, traffic flow improvements, and public fleet conversions to cleaner fuels. Funds are distributed to states based on a formula that considers an area's population by county and the severity of its air quality problems. **Contacts:** Michael Savonis, 202-366-2080 or Abbe Marner, 202-366-4317, http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/cmaq_abs.htm.
- *Transit Enhancements (FTA)*: This program funds projects designed to make mass transportation service more attractive and easier to use. **Contacts:** <http://ostpxweb.dot.gov/livabili/TransitE.htm>.
- *New Starts (FTA)*: The purpose of this program is to increase the capacity of public transportation systems. Projects eligible for FTA Section 5309 New Starts funding include any fixed guideway system that uses and occupies a separate right-of-way, or rail line, for the exclusive use of mass transportation and other high occupancy vehicles, or uses a fixed catenary system and a right-of-way usable by other forms of transportation. This includes, but is not limited to, rapid rail, light rail, commuter rail, automated guideway transit, people movers, and exclusive facilities for buses (such as bus rapid transit) and other high occupancy vehicles. **Contacts:** <http://www.fta.dot.gov>.
- *Transit Capital Investment Grants (FTA)*: This programs funds: (1) new rail or bus systems; (2) improvements to, or maintenance of, existing rail and other fixed guideway systems; and (3) bus system upgrading. **Contacts:** <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tea21/factsheets/tcreap.htm>.
- *Urbanized and Non-Urbanized Area Formula Grants (FTA)*: The Urbanized Area Formula Grants Program provides funding for transit capital projects, such as buses, and for operating expenses to urbanized areas with a population of 50,000 or more. Funds are apportioned by a formula based on population, population density, and other factors associated with transit service and ridership. **Contacts:** <http://www.fta.dot.gov/library/policy/prgms/uafg.htm>.
- *Joint Development Policy and Funding Opportunities (FTA)*: FTA grantees may use FTA financial assistance for joint development projects that are physically or functionally related to transit or that increase transit ridership in a transportation corridor. Such projects may include disposing of land for nearby real estate development, preparing land for development, providing enhanced access, and developing on-site community services

such as dependent care, health care, public safety, or commercial conveniences.

Contacts: <http://www.fta.dot.gov/thisisfta/32.html>.

- *Clean Air Transportation Communities (OTAQ)*: This program provides funding for state, local, multi-state, and tribal agencies involved with climate change and transportation/air quality issues, for pilot projects that have a high potential to spur innovations in the reduction of transportation-related emissions and vehicle miles traveled at the local level and throughout the United States. EPA is particularly interested in projects that incorporate smart growth efforts that reduce transportation-related emissions. **Contacts:** Mary Walsh, (734) 214-4205, www.epa.gov/otaq/transp/traqnew.htm#catc

Private Foundations

There are over 57,000 foundations, corporate givers, and grantmaking public charities in the United States that offer more than 246,000 grants and maintain over 1,900 grantmaker web sites. Some are national in scope and others focus on a single topic within a single geographic areas. They are too numerous to list within this resource guide. However, the ***Funders Network for Smart Growth and Livable Communities*** is an active resource and focal point for foundations, nonprofit organizations and other partners working to solve the environmental, social, and economic problems created by suburban sprawl and urban disinvestment. While their purpose is to assist grantmakers understand the issues and opportunities associated with smart growth and not to facilitate connections between grantmakers and grantseekers, their web site (www.fundersnetwork.org) offers a searchable database of approximately 52 private foundations that support various elements of smart growth, including, but not limited to: infill, development, infrastructure investments, land use planning, brownfield redevelopment, historic preservation, habitat protection, environmental education, supporting

neighborhoods, transportation, and promoting regional collaboration.

The purpose of the ***Foundation Center*** (www.fdncenter.org) is to facilitate connections between grantmakers and grantseekers and offers a variety of resources and tools to accomplish this goal. Their mission is to support and improve institutional philanthropy by promoting public understanding of the field and helping grantseekers succeed. To achieve their mission, they: (1) collect, organize, and communicate information on U.S. philanthropy; (2) conduct and facilitate research on trends in the field; (3) provide education and training on the grantseeking process; and (4) Ensure public access to information and services through their web, print and electronic publications, five library/learning centers, and a national network of cooperating collections. Founded in 1956, the Center is the nation's leading authority on institutional philanthropy and is dedicated to serving grantseekers, grantmakers, researchers, policymakers, the media, and the general public.

II. INFORMATION ON OTHER FUNDING DIRECTORIES

- *EPA Office of Water—Catalogue of Federal Funding for Watershed Protection*: This catalog provides information about federal monies that are available to fund a variety of watershed protection projects. It contains a one-page fact sheet for each of 69 funding sources that indicates to the reader the type of projects funded and eligibility requirements. Contacts and Internet sites are provided so the reader can obtain further information. This catalog lists federal sources that provide monetary assistance (grants, loans, cost sharing) and does not present sources that offer only technical assistance. **Contacts:** <http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/wacademy/fund/intro.html>
- *Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance*: This a government-wide compendium of federal programs, projects, services, and activities which provide assistance or benefits to the American public. It contains financial and nonfinancial assistance programs administered by departments and establishments of the federal government. **Contacts:** www.cfda.gov.
- *US DOE Center of Excellence for Sustainable Development*: This web site lists a wide variety of funding sources for all aspects of sustainable development. Equally informational are the funding resources listed in the archives section. **Contacts:** www.sustainable.doe.gov.
- *Merging Currents: Transportation and Water Quality—A Guidebook for Funding Opportunities*: The purpose of this guidebook is to provide public agencies, private industry, and nonprofit environmental groups with information on the opportunities that exist under TEA-21 in order to secure funding for transportation-related environmental programs. In particular, the guidebook focus on monies that are available to preserve or restore wetlands or other habitat; preserve or restore habitat connections that allow for wildlife migration; or address problems of water quality due to storm water or dry-season runoff. **Contacts:** PCL Foundation, 916-313-4509, www.epa.gov/region09/water.
- *Directory of Funding Sources for Grassroots River and Watershed Conservation Groups (River Network)*: This directory profiles of foundations, corporations, state and federal agencies and other non-profits that support small, nonprofit watershed groups, as well as a few sources that support Tribes. Only multi-state funders are included in this directory. The directory includes contact information, grant sizes and a brief description of each source's particular interests as well as sections on grant proposal writing, indexes, and additional resources. **Contacts:** Alison Cook and Pat Muñoz, www.rivernetnetwork.org.
- *Practitioner's Guide to Federal Resources for Community Economic Development*: This is published by the National Council for Urban Economic Development. It identifies state and federal programs supporting economic development activities and provides in-depth case studies on 60 successful state programs, emphasizing goals, operation and potential adaptability in other states. **Contacts:** <http://www.ncced.org>.

III. TIPS ON SUCCESSFUL PROCUREMENT OF GRANT MONIES

Researching potential funders takes time, but the results are well worth this investment. There are a two guidelines that should be at the forefront of any fundraising effort:

- Be realistic in expectations. Foundations and other grantmakers cannot meet all of an organization's financial needs. The vast majority of the money given to nonprofit organizations is actually donated by individuals. Foundations and corporations combined currently provide approximately 12 percent of all philanthropic gifts.
- Do not make the mistake of focusing all efforts on one "ideal" funder. An organization's prospect list should include a number of options. Even the most experienced proposal writers receive many more letters of rejection than they do grants. Fundraisers or development officers should avoid compiling a list of several hundred pie-in-the-sky prospects and sending off a mass mailing of a proposal. Approaching a funder for support is a highly individualized process that should be conducted in a businesslike manner.

Proposal writing is just one step in the grantseeking process, and it is not the most important step. Far more time should be spent developing the program or project and researching and cultivating donors than on the actual preparation of a proposal. As Jane Geever and Patricia McNeill, authors of *The Foundation Center's to Proposal Writing*, state "The proposal does not stand alone. It must be part of a process of planning and of research on, outreach to, and cultivation of potential foundation and corporate donors." For more information on how to write a successful proposals, please refer to The Foundation's User-Friendly Guide to Funding Research and Resources available at http://fdncenter.org/learn/ufg/ufg_proc1.html.

This Resource Guide was produced by US Environmental Protection Agency Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation. EPA's mission is to protect public health and the environment. How and where communities grow and develop impacts public health and the environment. Therefore, EPA works with states and communities to find ways to grow while minimizing environmental and health impacts. Studies have demonstrated that smart growth development approaches have clear environmental benefits, including improved air and water quality, increased wetlands preservation, more brownfield sites cleaned and reused, and increased preservation of open spaces.

List of Acronyms

DHHS	US Department of Health and Human Services
DoD	US Department of Defense
DOI	US Department of Interior
EPA	US Environmental Protection Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
HUD	US Department of Housing and Urban Development
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
ORD	EPA's Office of Research and Development
OSWER	EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
OTAQ	EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality
OWOW	EPA's Office of Water, Oceans, and Wetlands
USDA	United States Department of Agricultural